

SOME UNTENABLE NAMES IN ORNITHOLOGY.

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The following notes, gathered during the course of recent systematic investigations, are here published in advance of other papers whose appearance is necessarily for some time delayed. They relate chiefly to generic terms, although a few changes in specific names are introduced. The lists of recognized species are as complete as available means have permitted.

The writer is under obligation to Dr. C. W. Richmond for various courtesies, as well as to Dr. Walter Faxon, Mr. Samuel Henshaw and Mr. Witmer Stone for assistance in verification of references.

MICRURIA Grant.

This generic name, as used by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant,¹ is preoccupied in Coleoptera by *Micruria* Reitter.² Since by reason of the very long tarsi, tail of 12 feathers, and the absence of any spotted condition of plumage, this appears to be a well-defined group, it may bear the name *Endomychura*, from ἐσδόμυχος, occultus, and οὐρά, cauda; the type being *Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus* Xantus.

The two species are

Endomychura hypoleuca (Xantus).

Endomychura craveri (Salvadori).

EUHYAS Sharpe.

Euhyas Sharpe³ is untenable because of *Euhyas* Fitzinger,⁴ proposed for a genus of reptiles. In its stead may be employed *Zapterus*, from ζά, valde, and πτερόν, ala. The type and only species is *Charadrius leucurus* Lichtenstein, which will now stand as

Zapterus leucurus (Lichtenstein).

¹ *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, xxvi, 1898, p. 594.

² *Verh. Ver. Brünn.*, xiii, 1875, p. 58, pl. 1, figs. 13-21.

³ *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, xxiv, 1896, p. 736.

⁴ *Syst. Rept.*, 1843, p. 31.

DEFILIPPIA Salvadori.

The generic term *Defilippia* Salvadori¹ is preoccupied in Diptera by *Defilippia* Lioy.² The proper name of the genus is *Hemiparra* Salvadori,³ for although no description is given, *Chettusia crassirostris* DeFilippi is mentioned as the type, which, of course, is sufficient to fix the name.

The two species should be called

Hemiparra crassirostris (DeFilippi).

Hemiparra leucoptera (Reichenow).

PHYLLOPEZUS Sharpe.

The name *Phyllopezus* Sharpe⁴ must give way on account of *Phyllopezus* Peters,⁵ a genus of reptiles. It may be replaced by *Actophilus*, from *ἀκτις*, litus, and *φιλέω*, amo; the type being *Parra africana* Gmelin.

The two species are

Actophilus africanus (Gmelin).

Actophilus albinuchus (Is. Geoffroy).

ORTHOENEMUS Milne-Edwards.

Orthoenemus Milne-Edwards⁶ is antedated in Coleoptera by *Orthoenemus* Jekel;⁷ and may be called *Idiornis* (ἴδιος, distinctus, ὄρνις, avis), with *Orthoenemus gallicus* Milne-Edwards as the type.

The described forms are

Idiornis gallicus (Milne-Edwards).

Idiornis cursor (Milne-Edwards).

Idiornis major (Milne-Edwards).

Idiornis minor (Milne-Edwards).

TAPINOPUS Milne-Edwards.

The term *Tapinopus* Milne-Edwards⁸ is preoccupied by *Tapinopus* Saussure⁹, for a genus of Orthoptera. It may be replaced by

¹ *Atti. Soc. Ital.*, viii, 1865, p. 373.

² *Act. Venet. Inst.*, 3 Ser., ix, 1864, p. 733.

³ *Atti. Soc. Ital.*, viii, 1865, p. 270.

⁴ In Shelley's *Birds of Africa*, i, 1896, p. 187.

⁵ *Monatsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1877, p. 415.

⁶ *C. R. 2nd Congrès Ornith. Internat. Budapest*, ii, 1892, p. 74.

⁷ In *Fabr. Ent.*, i, 1857, p. 131.

⁸ *C. R. 2nd Congrès Ornith. Internat. Budapest*, ii, 1892, p. 79.

⁹ *Mel. Orth.*, vi, 1878, p. 758.

Diatropornis, from *διάτροπος*, differens, and *ἄρνις*, avis; the type and only species being *Tapinopus ellioti* Milne-Edwards. This will now stand as

Diatropornis ellioti (Milne-Edwards).

PERISTERA Swainson.

The Columbine genus *Peristera* Swainson¹ is untenable because of *Peristera* Rafinesque² in Mollusca; and may be called *Claravis*, from clara (clarus) and avis, the type being *Columba cinerea* Temminck. The name of this species, however, should be *pretiosa* Ferrari-Perez;³ for *Columba cinerea* Temminck and Knip⁴ is preoccupied by *Columba cinerea* Scopoli.⁵

The species will then stand as follows:

Claravis pretiosa (Ferrari-Perez).

Claravis geoffroyi (Temminck and Knip).

Claravis mondetoura (Bonaparte).

HARPE Bonaparte.

Harpe Bonaparte⁶ is preoccupied in ichthyology by *Harpe* Lacépède.⁷ *Harpa* Sharpe,⁸ for the same group, is also untenable on account of *Harpa* Lamarek,⁹ a genus of Mollusca. As no other name is available, there may be proposed *Nesierax*, from *νησος*, insula, and *ἰεραξ*, accipiter, with *Falco nove-zealandie* Gmelin as type.

The species are

Nesierax nove-zealandie (Gmelin).

Nesierax australis (Hombron and Jacquinot).

PACHYONUS Reichenow.

Not only is *Pachynus* Reichenow¹⁰ preoccupied in Hemiptera by *Pachynus* Stål, 1866, and thus untenable under any circumstances, but it is not the earliest available name for the genus. *Graydi-*

¹ *Zool. Journ.*, iii, 1827, p. 360.

² *Anal. Nat.*, 1815, p. 145.

³ *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, ix, 1886, p. 175.

⁴ *Pig. I. fam. seconde*, 1808-1811, p. 126, pl. 58.

⁵ *Del. Flor et Faun. Insubr.*, ii, 1786, p. 94, n. 93.

⁶ *Compt. Rend.*, xli, 1855, p. 652.

⁷ *Hist. Nat. Poiss.*, iv, 1802, 426.

⁸ *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, i, 1874, p. 372.

⁹ *Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat.*, 1799, p. 71.

¹⁰ *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1881, p. 352.

dascalus Bonaparte¹ has nearly thirty years' priority, and there seems to be no valid reason for its rejection.

The type and only species should therefore stand as
Graydidascalus brachyurus (Temminck and Kuhl).

HEMILOPHUS Swainson.

The name *Hemilophus* Swainson² is preoccupied in Coleoptera by *Hemilophus* Serville.³ The next name seems to be *Mulleripicus* Bonaparte,⁴ type *Picus pulverulentus* Temminck.

The only recognized species is
Mulleripicus pulverulentus (Temminck).

DENDROBATES Swainson.

Dr. C. W. Richmond has already pointed out⁵ that *Dendrobates* Swainson⁶ is untenable by reason of a batrachian genus, *Dendrobates* Wagler,⁷ but proposed that *Eleopicus* Bonaparte⁸ be used in its place. The proper name, however, would appear to be *Veniliornis* Bonaparte, since in the list of genera (*l. c.*) this is numbered 21, while under it are ranged as subgenera *Venilia* and *Eleopicus*, all the species contained in both being now included in the genus *Dendrobates*. This name *Veniliornis* has been generally ignored, but there seems to be no doubt of the propriety of accepting it for the group in question, rather than either of its subgenera—one of the two alternatives being necessary. No type is indicated, neither is there a subgenus *Veniliornis*; but the first species mentioned, *Picus sanguineus* Lichtenstein, may be taken as the typical one.

With regard to specific names in this group, there are two of those accepted in the eighteenth volume of the British Museum *Catalogue of Birds* that require to be changed; while some doubt attaches to a third. The correct name of the bird known as *peruvianus* Taczanowski is *Callonotus major* Berlepsch and Taczan.,⁹

¹ *Rev. et Mag. de Zool.*, 1854, p. 147.

² *Classif. Birds*, ii, 1837, p. 309.

³ *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, Ser. 1, iv, 1835, p. 49.

⁴ *Consp. Av.*, *Volucr. Zygod.*, 1854, p. 7.

⁵ *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, xvi, 1893, p. 519.

⁶ *Fauna Bor.-Amer.*, ii, 1832, p. 301.

⁷ *Nat. Syst. Amphib.*, 1830, p. 202.

⁸ *Consp. Av.*, *Volucr. Zygod.*, 1854, p. 10.

⁹ *P. Z. S.*, 1883, p. 570.

which antedates the former by three years. There seems to be no reason why the name *passerinus* Linnæus¹ should not be employed for the species now called *tephrodops*, as the former is of undoubted application, and of much earlier date. *Picus affinis* Swainson,² now *Dendrobates affinis*, is possibly rendered untenable by *Picus affinis* Raffles,³ but as it has been impossible at present to obtain the exact date of this part of Swainson's *Zoological Illustrations*, no change in this name is here made.

The species of this genus are as follows:

Veniliornis fumigatus (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).

Veniliornis caboti (Malherbe).

Veniliornis oleaginus (Lichtenstein).

Veniliornis sanguinolentus (Selater).

Veniliornis callonotus (Waterhouse).

Veniliornis callonotus major (Berlepsch and Taczanowski).

Veniliornis sanguineus (Lichtenstein).

Veniliornis kirtlandi (Malherbe).

Veniliornis nigriceps (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).

Veniliornis murinus (Malherbe).

Veniliornis dignus (Selater and Salvin).

Veniliornis valdizani (Berlepsch and Stolzmann).

Veniliornis passerinus (Linnæus).

Veniliornis tenionotus (Reichenbach).

Veniliornis frontalis (Cabanis).

Veniliornis agilis (Cabanis).

Veniliornis olivinus (Malherbe).

Veniliornis fidelis (Hargitt).

Veniliornis spilogaster (Wagler).

Veniliornis maculifrons (Spix).

Veniliornis cassini (Malherbe).

Veniliornis ruficeps (Spix).

Veniliornis affinis (Swainson).

Veniliornis hematostigma (Malherbe).

Veniliornis kirkii (Malherbe).

Veniliornis cecilii (Malherbe).

¹ *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, i, 1766, p. 174.

² *Zool. Ill.*, Ser. 1, ii, 1821-22, pl. 78, desc. ♂.

³ *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, xii, 1822, p. 288.

HARPACTES Swainson.

The generic term *Harpactes* Swainson¹ cannot be used because of *Harpactes* Templeton,² a genus of Arachnida, as already noted by Dr. C. W. Richmond,³ and previously by Cabanis.⁴ The next name, *Hapalurus* Reichenbach,⁵ is preoccupied by *Hapalura* Cabanis,⁶ which is a synonym of *Culicivora*; and *Duvaucelius* Bonaparte,⁷ besides an uncertainty regarding the identity of the type species, is untenable on account of *Duvaucelia* Desvoidy.⁸ This gives a clear title to *Pyrotrogon* Bonaparte,⁹ of which the type is *Trogon ardens* Temminck.

The species are

- Pyrotrogon diardii* (Temminck).
- Pyrotrogon kasumba* (Raffles).
- Pyrotrogon fasciatus* (Pennant).
- Pyrotrogon ardens* (Temminck).
- Pyrotrogon whiteheadi* (Sharpe).
- Pyrotrogon erythrocephalus* (Gould)
- Pyrotrogon erythrocephalus flavrans* (Müller).
- Pyrotrogon duvaucelii* (Temminck).
- Pyrotrogon orrhophæus* (Cabanis).
- Pyrotrogon viduus* (Grant).
- Pyrotrogon oreskios* (Temminck).
- Pyrotrogon dulitensis* (Grant).

AMAZILIA Reichenbach.

The name *Amazilia* Reichenbach¹⁰ is not the earliest one for the genus of humming-birds to which it has been applied, as the following discussion will show. Lesson, in 1832,¹¹ made use of the term "Les Amazilis" as a popular heading for one of his groups, including under this the species *Ornismya amazili* Less.; indicating by the manner of its use that he did not intend *Amazilis* as a generic

¹ *Classif. Birds*, ii, 1837, p. 337.

² *Zool. Journ.*, v, 1834, p. 401.

³ *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, xvii, 1894, p. 602, footnote.

⁴ *Mus. Hein.*, iv, pt. 1, 1863, p. 154.

⁵ *Av. Syst. Nat.*, 1850, pl. 88.

⁶ *Archiv f. Naturg.*, 1847, p. 252.

⁷ *Consp. Av.*, *Voluer. Zygod.*, 1854, p. 14.

⁸ *Diptera*, 1830.

⁹ *Consp. Av.*, *Voluer. Zygod.*, 1854, p. 14.

¹⁰ *Av. Syst. Nat.*, 1849, pl. 39.

¹¹ *Ind. Gén. Troch.*, p. xxvii.

term. Gray, however,¹ evidently considers it as such, as witness some notes sent by Mr. Witmer Stone, who kindly verified the original reference: "On page 107, in footnote to *Genus Polytmus*, he [Gray] says that it includes a number of genera of various authors, among which he gives '*Les Amizilis* Less. (1829),' apparently quoting the above and misspelling it. On page 108, in the list of species of *Polytmus* he gives under P. [olytmus]. amazili (Less.), 'Type of Amizilis Less. (1829);' referring to the same again and turning it into a Latin name." The following year Gray again makes use of the term *Amizilis* "Lesson,"² this time as a generic heading, under which are placed the species *A. latirostris* (Sw.) and *Or. amazili* Less. There thus appears to be no reason for the non-acceptance of Gray's *Amizilis*—the type of which may properly be considered to be *Orthorhynchus amazili* Lesson—whether we allow the genus to date from 1840 or 1841, since in either case it is several years anterior to *Amizilia* Reichenbach.

The species for which Mr. Salvin uses the name *pristina* Gould, should be called *amazili* Lesson,³ this being its earliest name. The species commonly known as *viridiventris* Reichenbach is a parallel case, its proper name being *viridigastera* Bourcier.⁴ The forms, *erythronota*, *felicie* and *aliciae* are distinguished from *tobaci* by characters too slight and inconstant to entitle them to more than subspecific rank.

The species are

Amizilis amazili (Lesson).

Amizilis leucophæa (Reichenbach).

Amizilis alticola (Gould).

Amizilis dumerili (Lesson).

Amizilis cinnamomea (Lesson).

Amizilis cinnamomea saturata (Nelson).

Amizilis graysoni (Lawrence).

Amizilis beryllina (Lichtenstein).

Amizilis devilli (Bourcier).

Amizilis castaneiventris (Gould).

Amizilis cyanura (Gould).

¹ *Gen. Birds*, 1840, pp. 107, 108.

² *List Gen. Birds*, 1841, p. 19.

³ *Voy. Coq.*, pl. 31, fig. 3.

⁴ *Rev. Zool.*, 1843, p. 103.

- Amizilis ocai* (Gould).
Amizilis sumichrasti (Salvin).
Amizilis yucatanensis (Cabot).
Amizilis cerviniventris (Gould).
Amizilis cerviniventris chalconota (Oberholser).
Amizilis lawrencii (Elliot).
Amizilis fuscicaudata (Fraser).
Amizilis fuscicaudata jucunda (Heine).
Amizilis viridigastra (Bourcier).
Amizilis iodura (Reichenbach).
Amizilis lucida (Elliot).
Amizilis cupreicauda (Salvin and Godman).
Amizilis edward (Delattre and Bourcier).
Amizilis niveiventris (Gould).
Amizilis warszewiezi (Cabanis).
Amizilis saucerottii (Bourcier and Delattre).
Amizilis alfaroana (Underwood).
Amizilis sophie (Bourcier and Mulsant).
Amizilis tobaci (Gmelin).
Amizilis tobaci erythronota (Lesson).
Amizilis tobaci felicie (Lesson).
Amizilis tobaci alicie (Richmond).
Amizilis elegans (Gould).
Amizilis cyanifrons (Bourcier).

HETEROPELMA Bonaparte.

Heteropelma Bonaparte¹ is preoccupied in Hymenoptera by *Heteropelma* Wesmaël.² It may be called *Scotothorus*, from σκότος, obscuritas, and θορξίον, cursare; the type being *Muscicapa turdina* Maximilian.

The name of the bird usually known as *Heteropelma virescens* (Max.) should be changed to *unicolor* Bonaparte,³ since *Muscicapa virescens* Maximilian⁴ is untenable by reason of *Muscicapa virescens* Temminck,⁵ which is a synonym of *Phyllomyias brevirostris* (Spix).

¹ *Consp. Av., Volucr. Anisod.*, 1854, p. 4.

² *Bruzell. Acad. Bull.*, xvi, 1849, pp. 2, 115.

³ *Consp. Av., Volucr. Anisod.*, 1854, p. 4.

⁴ *Beitr.*, iii, 1831, p. 802.

⁵ *Pl. Col.*, livr. 46, May, 1824, pl. 275, fig. 3.

The species are as follows:

Scotothorus turdinus (Maximilian).

Scotothorus wallacii (Sclater and Salvin).

Scotothorus amazonus (Sclater).

Scotothorus stenorhynchus (Sclater and Salvin).

Scotothorus vere-pacis (Sclater).

Scotothorus unicolor (Bonaparte).

Scotothorus flavicapillus (Sclater).

Scotothorus chrysocephalus (Pelzeln).

Scotothorus igniceps (Sclater).

Scotothorus rosenbergi (Hartert).

METOPIA Swainson.

The term *Metopia* Swainson¹ must be displaced on account of *Metopia* Meigen,² a genus of Diptera. The proper name is *Antilophia* Reichenbach.³

The type and only species will therefore stand as

Antilophia galeata (Lichtenstein).

GYMNOCEPHALUS Geoffroy St.-Hilaire.

The genus *Gymnocephalus* Geoffroy St.-Hilaire⁴ must give way to *Gymnocephalus* Bloch and Schneider.⁵ In its stead may be employed *Perissocephalus*, from *περισσός*, mirabilis, and *κεφαλή*, caput. The type and sole species is *Corvus calvus* Gmelin, which should now be called

Perissocephalus calvus (Gmelin).

HETEROCNEMIS Slater.

Heterocnemis Slater⁶ is preoccupied by *Heterocnemis* Albers⁷ for a genus of Coleoptera. Since the only other name for this group of birds, *Holocnemis* Strickland,⁸ is untenable because of *Holocnemis* Schilling,⁹ in Coleoptera, as pointed out by Dr. Slater (*l. c.*), it is proposed to substitute *Sclateria*, in honor of Dr. P. L.

¹ *Fauna Bor.-Amer.*, i, 1832, p. 491.

² *Illig. Mag.*, ii, 1803, p. 280.

³ *Av. Syst. Nat.*, 1850, t. lxiii.

⁴ *Ann. du Mus.*, xiii, 1809, p. 237.

⁵ *Syst. Ichthyol.*, 1801, p. 346.

⁶ *P. Z. S.*, 1855, p. 146.

⁷ *Entom. Zeitung Stettin*, 1852, p. 46.

⁸ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, xiii, 1844, p. 415.

⁹ *Beitr. Ent. Faun.*, 1829.

Sclater, and in recognition of his extensive contributions to Neotropical ornithology.

The type is *Sitta nœvia* Gmelin; and the list of species is as follows:

- Sclateria nœvia* (Gmelin).
- Sclateria leucostigma* (Pelzeln).
- Sclateria saturata* (Salvin).
- Sclateria argentata* (Des Murs).
- Sclateria hypoleuca* (Ridgway).

HOMORUS Reichenbach.

The generic name *Homorus* Reichenbach¹ is rendered untenable by *Homorus* Albers,² a genus of Mollusca. The only other name for this group is *Pseudoseisura* Reichenbach,³ of which the type is *Anabates gutturalis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

The species are

- Pseudoseisura lophotes* (Reichenbach).
- Pseudoseisura gutturalis* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).
- Pseudoseisura cristata* (Spix).
- Pseudoseisura galathee* (Leverkühn).

LIMNOPHYES Sclater.

The genus *Limnophyes* Sclater⁴ is preoccupied in Diptera by *Limnophyes* Eaton,⁵ and may be called *Thryolegus*, from *θρόνον*, juncus, and *λέγω*, lego. The type and only species is *Limnornis curvirostris* Gould, which will therefore stand as

Thryolegus curvirostris (Gould).

OXYURUS Swainson.

The usual reference to this name is *Zoological Journal*, iii, 1827, p. 354, though here is nothing but a nomen nudum, no species being mentioned. The correct citation seems to be *Classification of Birds*, ii, 1838, p. 313. *Oxyurus* is, however, untenable in ornithology, by reason of *Oxyurus* Rafinesque⁶ for a genus of fishes. No other name being available, it may be known as *Aphrastura*,

¹ *Handb. Spec. Orn.*, 1853, p. 172.

² *Die Heliceen*, 1850, p. 196.

³ *Handb. Spec. Orn.*, 1853, p. 172.

⁴ *P. Z. S.*, 1889, p. 34.

⁵ *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, xii, 1875, p. 60.

⁶ *Caratt. Anim. Sicil.*, 1810, p. 19.

from ἄφραστος, mirabilis, and οὐρά, cauda, the type being *Motacilla spinicauda* Gmelin.

The species are

Aphrastura spinicauda (Gmelin).

Aphrastura masafueræ (Philippi and Landbeck).

EROESSA Hartlaub.

Eroessa Hartlaub¹ is preoccupied in Lepidoptera by *Eroessa* Doubleday.² Another name for the group, *Dauria* Pollen,³ is also unavailable on account of *Dauria* Dejean, 1834, for a genus of Coleoptera. *Neomixis* Sharpe⁴ must therefore be employed, the type being *Neomixis striatigula* Sharpe.

The species will thus stand as

Neomixis tenella (Hartlaub).

Neomixis viridis (Sharpe).

Neomixis striatigula Sharpe.

ELLISIA Hartlaub.

The genus *Ellisia* Hartlaub⁵ must give way to *Ellisia* Forbes and Goodsir,⁶ for a group of Polypi. As *Thamnornis* Milne-Edwards, type *chloropetoides*, appears to be sufficiently distinct for generic separation, a new name is necessary for the species of *Ellisia* proper; and *Nesillas*, from νῆσος, insula, and ἰλλᾶς, turdus, is proposed, the type being *Ellisia typica* Hartlaub.

The recognized forms are

Nesillas typica (Hartlaub).

Nesillas typica ellisia (Schlegel).

Nesillas typica lantzi (Grandidier).

Nesillas typica longicaudata (Newton).

Nesillas brevicaudata (Milne-Edwards and Oustalet).

PHLEXIS Hartlaub.

The generic term *Phlexis* Hartlaub⁷ is preoccupied in Coleoptera by *Phlexys* Erichson,⁸ emended by Agassiz to *Phlexis*.⁹ It may be

¹ *P. Z. S.*, 1866, p. 218.

² *Gen. Diurn. Lep.*, 1847, p. 56.

³ *Rech. Faune Madag., Mem. et Ois.*, 1868, p. 92.

⁴ *P. Z. S.*, 1881, p. 195.

⁵ *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1860, p. 92.

⁶ *Rep. Brit. Ass. for 1839 (1840)*, p. 81.

⁷ *Ibis*, 1866, p. 139.

⁸ In *Wagn. Reis. Algier*, 1841.

⁹ *Nom. Zool.*, 1842-46, p. 124.

replaced by *Cryptillas*, from *κρυπτός*, occultus, and *ίλλάς*, turdus; the type and sole species being *Bradypterus victorini* Sundevall. This will now stand as

Cryptillas victorini (Sundevall).

AMYTIS Lesson.

Amytis Lesson¹ is untenable by reason of *Amytis* Savigny,² proposed for a genus of Vermes. In its stead may be used *Diaphorillas*, from *διάφορος*, differens, and *ίλλάς*, turdus; the typical species being *Malurus textilis* Quoy and Gaimard.

The list of species is as follows:

Diaphorillas textilis (Quoy and Gaimard).

Diaphorillas striata (Gould).

Diaphorillas macroura (Gould).

Diaphorillas goyderi (Gould).

HEMIXUS Hodgson.

In the sixth volume of the British Museum *Catalogue of Birds*, pp. 120, 121, Dr. Sharpe treats at length the generic name *Ixos* Temminck,³ arriving finally at the conclusion that it is a synonym of *Pycnonotus*, and that it must date from 1840. That this disposition of the name is not the proper one may at once be seen by reference to the original description in the text accompanying the *Planches Coloriées*. Dr. Sharpe states that Temminck gives no characters for the genus, but the following quotation will show that this is not correct: "Je donne à ce groupe d'oiseaux un nom systématique, pour que les espèces qui en font partie puissent être séparées génériquement des *Merles* (*Turdus*), desquels on peut les séparer assez convenablement, par la brièveté du bec en proportion de la tête, par des ailes plus courtes, et par une plus grande abondance de duvet sur le croupion, caractère très marqué dans quelques unes." The only species given is *Ixos virescens* Temminck, which must therefore be considered the type; and as this bird is not a *Pycnonotus*, but a *Hemixus*, the generic name *Ixos*, 1825, must supplant *Hemixus* Hodgson.⁴

¹ *Traité d'Orn.*, 1831, p. 453.

² *Syst. Annél.*, 1826, p. 46.

³ *Pl. Col.*, ii, livr. 64, Dec., 1825, pl. 382, fig. 1.

⁴ Gray's *Zool. Miscell.*, 1844, p. 83.

The recognized forms are as follows:

- Ixos flavala* (Hodgson).
- Ixos hildebrandi* (Hume).
- Ixos davisoni* (Hume).
- Ixos castanonotus* (Swinhoe).
- Ixos connectens* (Sharpe).
- Ixos cinereus* (Blyth).
- Ixos malaccensis* (Blyth).
- Ixos virescens* (Temminck).
- Ixos canipennis* (Seebohm).
- Ixos sumatranus* (Salvadori).

CASSINIA Hartlaub.

Cassinia Hartlaub¹ is preoccupied in Mollusca by *Cassinia* Rafinesque,² and as no other name is available, may be called *Stizorhina*, from $\sigma\tau\iota\zeta\omega$, distinguisho, and $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, nasus, the type being *Muscicapa fraseri* Strickland.

The species are

- Stizorhina fraseri* (Strickland).
- Stizorhina finschi* (Sharpe).
- Stizorhina semipartita* (Rüppell).
- Stizorhina zenkeri* (Reichenow).

PHILENTOMA Eyton.

The generic name *Philentoma* Eyton³ is not the earliest one for the group to which it is applied, as *Drymophila* Temminck⁴ is distinctly stated to have for its type *Drymophila velatu* Temminck (*l. c.*), which is now a *Philentoma*. At first sight *Drymophila* Temminck appears to be preoccupied by *Drymophila* Swainson, 1824,⁵ but the latter is a nomen nudum, no species being mentioned; and it was not properly characterized until the next year,⁶ later by a few months than *Drymophila* Temminck, which thus becomes available for *Philentoma*.

¹ *Rev. et Mag. de Zool.*, 1860, p. 82.

² *Anal. Nat.*, 1815, p. 145.

³ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, xvi, 1845, p. 229

⁴ *Pl. Col.*, livr. 56, March, 1825, pl. 334.

⁵ *Zool. Journ.*, i, Oct., 1824, p. 302.

⁶ *Zool. Journ.*, ii, July, 1825, p. 149.

The species, therefore, should stand as

Drymophila velata (Temminck).

Drymophila pyrrhoptera (Temminck).

Drymophila dubia (Hartert).

SYMMORPHUS Gould.

The genus *Symmorphus* Gould¹ is preoccupied in Hymenoptera by *Symmorphus* Wesmaël,² and may be replaced by *Diaphoropterus* (διάφορος, differens, and πτερόν, ala), its type being *Symmorphus leucopygus* Gould.

Muscicapa nævia Gmelin,³ which is *Symmorphus nævius*, is untenable because of *Muscicapa nævia* Boddaert,⁴ a *Myiobius*. The correct name is *montrosieri* (*Lalage montrosieri* Verreaux and Des Murs).⁵

The species of this genus are

Diaphoropterus leucopygus (Gould).

Diaphoropterus montrosieri (Verreaux and Des Murs).

Diaphoropterus affinis (Tristram).

XEROPHILA Gould.

Xerophila Gould⁶ must be displaced on account of *Xerophila* Held,⁷ a genus of Mollusca. In its place may be employed *Aphelocephala*, from ἀφελής, simplex, and κεφαλή, caput, with *Xerophila leucopsis* Gould as type.

The species are as follows:

Aphelocephala leucopsis (Gould).

Aphelocephala pectoralis (Gould).

Aphelocephala nigricincta (North).

EUTHYRHYNCHUS Schlegel.

The name *Euthyrhynchus* Schlegel⁸ is preoccupied in Hemiptera by *Euthyrhynchus* Dallas.⁹ As *Melipotes gymnops* is distinct generically, the only name for the group embraced in *Euthyrhynchus*

¹ P. Z. S., 1837, p. 145.

² Mon. Odyn. Belg., 1833.

³ Syst. Nat., i, 1788, p. 944.

⁴ Tab. Pl. Enl., 1783, p. 34.

⁵ Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1860, p. 431.

⁶ P. Z. S., 1840, p. 175.

⁷ Isis, 1837, p. 913.

⁸ Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., iv, 1873, p. 39.

⁹ Brit. Mus. List Hemipt., pt. 1, 1851, p. 104.

proper is *Timeliopsis* Salvadori,¹ of which the type is *Timeliopsis trachycoma* Salvadori (= *E. griseigula* Schlegel).

The species will therefore stand as

Timeliopsis griseigula (Schlegel).

Timeliopsis griseigula flavigula (Schlegel).

Timeliopsis fulvigula (Schlegel).

Timeliopsis meyeri (Salvadori).

Timeliopsis fulviventris (Ramsey).

STICTOPTERA Reichenbach.

The generic term *Stictoptera* Reichenbach² is untenable by reason of *Stictoptera* Guenée,³ for a group of Lepidoptera, and may be replaced by *Stizoptera*, from *στίζω*, noto, and *πτερόν*, ala, the type being *Fringilla bichenovii* Vigors and Horsfield.

The species are

Stizoptera bichenovii (Vigors and Horsfield).

Stizoptera annulosa (Gould).

CHERA Gray.

The genus *Chera* Gray⁴ must give place to *Chera* Hübner,⁵ employed in Lepidoptera; and it may be called *Diatropura*, from *διάτρωπος*, differens, and *οὐρά*, cauda. The type and only species is *Emberiza progne* Boddaert, which will now stand as

Diatropura progne (Boddaert).

EUCORYSTES Selater.

Eucorystes Selater⁶ is preoccupied in Crustacea by *Eucorystes* Bell.⁷ In its stead may be used *Zarhynchus*, from *ζά*, valde, and *ρόγχος*, rostrum; the type and sole representative being *Cucicus wagleri* Gray, which should now be called

Zarhynchus wagleri (Gray).

CALORNIS Gray.

The term *Calornis* Gray⁸ is debarred by *Calornis* Billberg,⁹ for a genus of Lepidoptera. The only available name for this group of

¹ *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.*, Ser. 1, vii, 1875, p. 963.

² *Singöogel*, 1862, p. 31.

³ *Spéc. gén. d. Lep.*, vii, 1852, p. 51.

⁴ *Gen. Birds*, ii, March, 1849, p. 355.

⁵ *Verz. Schmett.*, 1816, p. 211.

⁶ *Ibis*, 1883, p. 147.

⁷ *Monogr. Malacostr. Crust. Gr. Brit.*, ii, 1862, p. 17.

⁸ *List Gen. Birds*, 1841, p. 53.

⁹ *Enum. Ins.*, 1820, p. 77.

birds is *Lamprocorax* Bonaparte,¹ the type of which is *Lamprotornis fulvipennis* Jacquinot and Pucheran (= *Lamprocorax grandis* Salvadori).

The list of species is as follows:

- Lamprocorax metallicus* (Temminck).
- Lamprocorax metallicus inornatus* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax metallicus fuscovirescens* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax gularis* (Gray).
- Lamprocorax purpureiceps* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax minor* (Bonaparte).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus* (Horsfield).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus tytleri* (Hume).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus altirostris* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus panayensis* (Scopoli).
- Lamprocorax chalybeus neglectus* (Walden).
- Lamprocorax enganensis* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax sulaensis* (Sharpe).
- Lamprocorax sanghirensis* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax obscurus* (Bonaparte).
- Lamprocorax grandis* (Salvadori).
- Lamprocorax dichrous* (Tristram).
- Lamprocorax corvinus* (Kittlitz).
- Lamprocorax maximus* (Tristram).

DILOPHUS Vieillot.

Dilophus Vieillot² is untenable because of *Dilophus* Meigen,³ for a genus of Diptera. As no other name is available it may be called *Perissornis* (περισσός, mirabilis, ὄρνις, avis), the type and sole species being *Gracula carunculata* Gmelin, which will now stand as *Perissornis carunculatus* (Gmelin).

CUPHOPTERUS Hartlaub.

The genus *Cuphopteris* Hartlaub⁴ is preoccupied in Hymenoptera by *Cuphopteris* Morawitz,⁵ and as there are no synonyms, it may be called *Horizorhinus* from ὄριζω, limito, and ῥίς, nasus. The type and only species is *Cuphopteris dohrni* Hartlaub, which should now be known as

Horizorhinus dohrni (Hartlaub).

¹ *Compt. Rend.*, xxxvii, 1853, p. 830.

² *Analyse*, 1816, p. 34.

³ *Klassif. und Beschr. Europ. Zweifl. Insekt.*, Bd. i, Abt. 1, 1804, p. 114. pl. 6, f. 25-32.

⁴ *P. Z. S.*, June 12, 1866, p. 326.

⁵ *Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb.*, January 20, 1866, p. 252.